s ease of soldiers as above stated.

her having qualified at reprember Term. A D. 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions and testade of Thomas Murray, deceased, bereby gives

gover to all persons indepred to said estate to come forsaid and settle; and all sersons having claims against the in Lincoln's favor. Perhaps it was. at en are nutified to present them within the time prescribed by her, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of

JOHN W. MURRAY, Executor

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED. THE TAIL of Onelow County two negroes. One the name of John (alia ) Dick, who says be belongs James his tee, formerly of Wilmington, N. C. says his raine is Heary and belongs to Dr. Hicks r Conty N. C. The owners of said negroes are ated to come forward, prove property, pay charges | charge of John Spelman, Esq. and take hom away, or they will be deal; with as the law

E. WURBILL, Jr Sheriff.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NO. CA.,) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE fialeiga, Oct. 4 h, 1864.

No EsseTY beying acid notor calling a part of the Goest for finne Defence into the field to repel a threa ened ingest in to avoid intertoring as far as possible at the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Deour ties of Eurry, Yadkin, Bewan, Cabarres the country by g east of said country, will assemble their egin als or Buttallous with out delay, and proad 3d clauses-these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, the whole are required for field service. omission of B. alions will exclude from the lat

soviets, and they will be careful not to include in either are less than three companies in a Bertaline it and divided into three equal parts, and are there, six or hine companies in a Batta ion, they will he equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to

the other, and whom the number of companies is not divione companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up be determined by lot. is soon as each a name der has complied with the fore-

ang his rections, he will arm and equip the lit signs of Garda o o , and report to Brig. General C. Leventhrope. was, as the doops arrive, will organ zo them into hegi-The Guard for Home Defence belonging to countles bing

west of those above commercial, are a signed for the deto ce of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present. By order of Gov. Vancs:

R. J. GATLIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C., GOT. 20, 1864.

This continent scens likely to follow the example or being swallowed up by one overshadowing power, it seems distinct to be divided among many powers or nationalities, commencing with the present British col only on the north, among which the question of a fed erative Union is now agitated, to be followed in the fullness of time, now gradually approaching, by their penc inlapparation from the B itish crown. These had probably an aggregate population in 1860 of over three Next will probably come the Northern Atlande S a cs, comprising New Hagland, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and possibly Maralaud, with ten to twelve millions. Then the Northwestern States, with nearly a similar population. Then ern States with, say twelve millions, bond and | falling back to Chattanooga. free; and then Mexico, with neven or eight millions .-The States of the Isthmus of Central America are too unse thel for us to be able to assign to them any fixed

At the first outset the shipping and commercial sectiess will be the Northern Federation composed of the present British Colonies; next the Northern Atlantic species of the present United States. The Northwestern Confederacy and the Southern have beretofore ben, and will perhaps continue to be for some time to arcductive sections of the Continent, but the need, become commercial and manufacturing as well as a greignitural. Especially must the States of the Atlantic slope-Virginia, North Carolina, S ath Carolina and Georgia, become not only commerend, but les manufacturing communities. It will be essential to their well-being, to their security and to I their progress. No future emergency must find us in

The turne of Mexico, with its population of mixed bloods is one enveloped in mystery, and it is beyond our powers of analy is to draw even a proximate conjecture in reference to it. With such a population there can be few hopes of stability or strength. The elements of strong"t and stability are wanting. The population furnishes no reliable foundation upon which to build the superstructure of a permanent State. It is not the government alone that is at fault and that we suppose will eminus at fault. No matter how imposing a goverom ata's sucture may be raised, it will resemble one of their adube buildings-the material will only be verem not must be subjected. Or if any rue ad of marner materials, it will be underlied by an earthquake. Miscegeneration has beras he has implimate fruits in Maxico, and in

the other Spanish-American State: of the pre not British colonies from the parent country, as a matter certain to occur as soon as events are rife. Should the colonies desire it, or as soon as they desire, which will be as soon as they feel able to stand alone. Great Britain will interpose no obstacles to their setting up for thems.lves. She has been gradually withdrawing her regiments and doing all she can to enforce upon the colouis's the duty and the practice of self-de-

Is there is anything new in the military "situation" we confess that we do not know what it is. We give what we get by telegraph. We trust that our readers may be able therefrom to form some definite id a as to doings are being done; if they cannot, then we cannot a profound secret so for as we in the rear are concerned. help them. There is one consoling feature in this affair. If the Confederate press knows little about the as the Yankee press is completely cut off from com- whether a portion of his army, as stated some days munication with Sherman. "It," say some of our since, has crossed the Tennessee river, and is making red, as an audible scicker goes round the room. people-unfortunately there is always an "if"-"if Hoop had twenty thousand more men, then Sherman's upon this statement or report, as we are wholly at a fate would be sealed." We wish Hood had those loss to understand how he could keep up his supply longue in a cerner of his cheek, and slowly closing one filed the power of exercising any control over this

We may look for Sheridan to join Grant before Richmond. The season is too far advanced to render of his army on such a wild enterprise. it necessary for the Yankees to keep a heavy force in the Valley to keep EARLY from going to Washington and "gobbling up" old ABE, and the materiel and perhas done about all the damage he can do in the Valley. LEE and GRANT will probably soon be concentrated at

# Milmington Ionnal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1864. \ NO. 5.

before the Presidential election By the way, it is during this fell and winter. To keep open his one only | THE CURRENT, CREDIT AND RESCUECES OF | For clothing, shoes, material, transportation, &c,125,000 000 The Barover County, as Executor upon the last will visit to Washington was to concert with Lincoln means for securing or influencing the vote of the army

through Federal sources. Even thus obtained, the gia and Virginia the interest of the campaign.

Robinson, E q., has retired from the joint editorship of that paper, which will hereafter be under the sole

rious loss to the press of the State, though it will, no doubt, he a matter of great relief to himself. He is satisfied to have helped to establish a daily paper in those of Mr. SPRLMAN.

YELLOW FEVER

To day is the 20th of October. The weather is ecol discrial propagation of the coast y, it is ordered and pleasant-too cool for the propagation of Yellow Fever of which no case has been reported as occurring and and all since Friday. We think all who have left, and who have any business to do, or duties to discharge here, eminto three equal parts, to be known as might as well come along. We can see no risk that they will run by doing so. There is no fever here .-Not even a sporadic case.

- all persons the leadly incapable of performing field A very large public meeting was held in Columbia class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home | S. C., on Monday last, in reference to the political opinions of Lion. Wm. W. Boyce, the immediate rapresentative from that Congressional district, as set forth in his recent letter to the President of the Confederate State, said letter being understood to advocate did by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the peace on a basis short of independence, in stort-reconstruction-which it certainly did, if its words had of a spurious religion. The people who so Looking then, to the dignity of your office, and the

any meaning. he Battarine and order it to proceed wi hour delay to was replied to by sundry gentlemen. A preamble and as more ricters, whose proceedings have not the your judgment in the discharge of your important duresolutions strongly condemnatory of Mr. Boyce's let- shadow of a pretext for justification. Meanwhile, the ties. ter were adopted.

new Capital of the new Kindom of Italy.

SIEGE MATTERS. Forty-two shells were fired at the city between 6 P. M. Sunday evening and dawn on Monday. There was a cestation of the fire on the city yesterday, caused, it is believed, by the Yankees being engaged in repairing their battery and mounting a new gun therein. Batlery Gregg, since our last report, has fired fifty-

two shots at James' and Sulliven's Islands, and six-The enemy's flet off the berber remains without

change.-Chas. Mercury. FROM THE FRONT.

Our Army on the Outskirts of Chattanooga.

[Special to Montgomery Mail ]

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Oct. 12. On Wednesday the army corps commanded by Gers. Cherckee county, and marched northward. General o'clock. 'Alderman Mulier presided. Several gentle-Stewart crossed the E owah above Rome simultaneous. men of both the Catholic and Protestant parties reportby a heavy force of cavalry, and the enemy are rapidly tinue the riots. They had received promise from all us in the payment of interest?

From the Macon Telegraph. CORFEDERATE SUGAR.

FORT VALLEY, GA., Sept. 25th, 1864 .- Knowing hat you are ever willing and anxious to contribute to the welfare of the country, you will please allow me. space in the columns of your valuable paper to make a ew remarks for the benefit of the ignorant and incredulous, in regard to the Chinese sugar cane. Many perhaps have not heard that it would make good sugar while many others who have heard it still doubt it; and my object is simply to bear witness to the fact, that it will make an excellent article of sugar, and at the same time an abundant yield. I have just finished making untic and Gulf States must from the force | all I desire to make ; and now have a good article of sugar for home consumption, consequently I have the

The process is simple and easy, and as plain as the cane must not only be ripe; and the best test of its ed correspondent says there is almost unbroken unaniripeness is the harshness and bitterness of its seed, never mity of sentiment in favor of the South. While there being governed by its general appearance. Would you are few men who have not been compelled to submit to attempt to make meal or flour of your corn or wheat the hateful oath, it sits loosely on many consciences, while it is in a milky or doughy state? Then apply the and from the loyal and true the soldiers experience the same dependent position that the crisis of 1861 same test to the Chinese cane. It is my opinion that the prime cause of thin, dark, or sour syrup, is owing to the greenness of the cane from which it is made.

The cane being fully ripe, it is ground, and the juice water, yet I know no special quantity to be added. It gallons until the scum ceases to rise on the top, which should be removed with a strainer as fast as it rises.

All the Akali, of whatever kind can be added at

choose, until it is ready to take off, which should not be too soon, as thick syrup is much to be preferred, provided you wish to make syrup of it. When it has reached the stage of thick syrup, very little more boilng will convert it into sugar, which will granulate as scon as it cools. By boiling a little once or twice, and experimenting for sugar, you will always know at what stage to remove it from the kettle, better than I can tell you, though I don't make a single failure. After removing it from the kettle place it in some vessel a object as an important step toward the redemption of short while until some of its heat has left, and then pour their own homes. Sherman once started on a rout, his it into your barrels, with the hoops a little loose, in journey will not end in the Volunteer State. order that the molasses may drip from it, of weich there will not be as much as many might suppose .-Do not stir it, after removing it from the kettle, as the common custom or the grains will be small and fine.

Please puclish the foregoing in your paper for the benefit of the public. This is the season for grinding cane, and I desire it should be published in every paper in the Confederate States, and oblige

Yours, respectfully, WM. SHIVERS, Jr.

From the Memphis (Montgomery) Appeal. GENERAL HOOD'S POSTTION AND PURPOSES. General Hood manages by some means or other, to the doings of General Hood, and exp. cially where these | keep both his movements as well as his future purposes It is wisest probably that it should be so. Whether he is still in possession of the Western and Atlantic railroad, we are entirely unable to say from the lights movements of Hood, the Yankee government as well new before us. We are equally in the dark as to

> its way into Tennessee. We have never been disposed to piace much reliance trains and provision his army. The thing, to our eye on the Judge. mind, is absurd, not to say preposterous, and we think

Fom present movements we rather suspect that he will make Blue mountain his base for the fall and win- the doorway, " if I was once to give you a cussin!" ter, and hold himself in a position by which he will be enabled to harass Sherman's rear and keep the railroad sonnel of the Yankee Government. Besides, Surrican permanently disabled. Had he at this time some fif- the sun rising in the middle of the might, what would these mortgages, than permit them to pass into the corn dodgers; boiled mush; grits. teen or twenty thousand more men, as he ought to have, you call that?" said a teacher to a plowboy pupil bands of foreigners. he would be enabled to annihilate Sherman's army, and whom he was examining on "miracres." " I'he mune. thus strike a most important blow towards the conclu- please sir." "But suppose you knew it was not the appear, is perfectly simple, and lies in a nutshell. Con- corn without weavil; corn with weavil. Richmond. Now, if at all, we may look for desperate son of this war. As at present situated, however, it moon, but the sun, and that you saw it actually rise in gress has ordered the following expenditures to be Deserts-Corn custard, (in a horn;) corn starch movements on the part of Grant, for the reasons al- seems to us that the most he can accomplish will be to the middle of the night, what would you think?"- made, viz :

said that neither the last nor the last object of Grant's line of communication and supplies, will require the News f om the trans-M saisappi comes slowly, unl sa sive and drive the invader from our soil. This must be Secretary of Wer, with a view of establishing an unidone, or when the spring opens Line in will come down form and reduced scale of prices for those States .upon us with his five hundred thousand new levies, who | They have published an address, in which they state news is quite che ring. Missouri divivides vith Geor- will be trained and disciplined during the winter, and that they had agreed in "reducing the average prices then we shall wish, when it is too late, that we beretofore about one third, or perhaps slightly more."had stricken the enemy a fatal blow when it was, They make an urgent appeal to the people to lend a WE learn from the Goldsboro' Journal, that WM. as it is now in our power to strike him such a cheerful assistance in this effort to reduce the expenses well to avert future evils that must and will come upon accompany their address by the following important us if we remain in our present lethargic and lukewarm letter from Secretary Trenholm: The retirement of Mr. Robinson will be felt as a se- condition. Let us not flatter curselves that Lincoln will not get the troops he has called for. He has never failed yet, nor will be fail now, and it behooves us, as a wise and sagacious people to provide against future dargers, and the best provision we can make in this Goldsboro', and to leave it in hands so competent as respect, is to at once strengthen the ranks of General country. This done, we shall be enabled to open the to consider the practicability and expediency of unihe winter, the spring campaign will open upon us with | marks upon the important subjet that is to engage but sleader prespects of triumph on our part.

The Beifast Litot lase riot which occurred in Balfast : pase any one to keen that retaliatory measures on both the war shall have terminated, are too deeply involved. dences of Catholic Bishops were "wrecked," in order to pable of incrposing a check to the progress of degreciasatisfy the mistaken and useless zeal of the devotees tion. Ir is said that Florence has been fixed upon as the fixed to the Moloch of mobocracy. We are not writing this distrust is without reasonable foundation. whose industry flourishes, and the people are supposed to be loyal subjects of her Majesty. It is certainly frightful to contemplate what may happen after an appeal to the mob like passions of muscular Christians of the Beliast sort. We had hoped that the days for Arms and Processions Acts were gone, never to return in Ire land, but these late proceedings in Belfast, the least likely corner of all Ireland, will tend to awaken us for such a delusion. If it cannot be permitted to the calizens of Dublin to assemble, in order to honor the name of a great ornement of the Irish bar and of the English senate, without having the compliment of a riot ele-An Important Movement - Forward still the Word - | c-ssions, in order to avoid the necessary sequence of

have caused to others in purse. A largely attended meeting of the respectable inhab-Lee and Cheatham crossed the Coosa at Centre, in itants was held in the Town-hall this morning at 11 ly. The columns have united and the advance has en- ed that they had visited the different districts last night States. Why should it not be paid with equal case to of Italy and Greece combined, now likewise almost rid tered the town of L fayette. The flanks are protected to try and influence the rioters on both sides to disconpercies feat they would do nothing unless attacked .-

riots. But in the meanwhile we can have the ringlead-

MIDDLE AND EAST TENNESSEE.

Every published account of the condition of affairs in these portions of our State, that falls under our observation, but serves to darken the picture of desolation caused by Yankee rule and tyranny, we had previously formed. For more than a year both sections have been continually under control of the everny, and what the flect has been those who are cognizent of the iron rule forced upon that portion of the people of Georgia that has been recently overrun, can feintly imagine.

Of the political bias of the people there is nothing new to report. In the east, where Johnson's and Maynard's influence is felt, there are many tories. Yet there are many, perhaps a majority, true to the South, and upon these the persecution of the enemy have fallen hand writing on the wall." In the first place, the heavily. In Middle Tennessee, however, a well informnothing but kindness and sympathy.

Without actual personal acquaintance with the condition of affairs in the overrun districts, no one can realize the extent and severity of Yankee tyranuy. It s boiled the usual way. After it is put on to boil is as diffusive as the air we oreathe, operating at home some cikali should be added, either ley or soda, or lime and abroad, and sitting like a nightmare on every energy, passion and emotion. The patient endurance makes very well to add a half pint of lime water occa- and encerfulness of the people were remarkable, while sionally, for three or four times, for a kettle of 60 or 80 the hopeful courage and zeal of the women are beyond

No portion of the Confederacy, outside of Northern once, if you choose to do so. The first should never be Lauderdale, Lawrence and Franklin counties in this too hot for the first half hour, to enable you to skim it State. Sherman and Dodge robbed the planters of well. After that, it can be boiled rapidly, it you their negroes and live stock, and reduced many families from affluence to want. Thousands of acres of the most tertile vall y lands lie waste and uncultiva ed, and yet there is no willingness on the part of these sufferers, under any circumstances, with any paper guarantees, to live again in political union with the despoilers and

> Te p seed has her thousands in the army now sauggling to rely ve Geogra from the presence of the sperny, and her sous will regard the accomplishment of this

anecdote of an Amherst negro, during the time of the drought which he vouches for as true :

his cabin, and one night after praying for everything as gravely entertained. usual, he remembered the parch d condition of the fields, and thus petitioned for rain: "On Lord, be an apprehension as this should be allowed no weight pleased to send us gentle, 'treshing showers-none of whatever. Every man must take home to himself the your h-l bender gully washers." Our informant staid to hear no more.

A scrub headel boy being brought up before the court as a witness, the following colloquy ensued:

"Where do you live?" said the Judge. "Live with mother."

"Where does your mother live?" "She lives with father."

"Weere does he live." "He lives with the old folks."

"Where do they live?" says the judge, getting very

"Where in thunder's their home?" roured the judge. " That's where I'm from," says the boy, sticking his

" Here, Mr. Constable," says the Court. " take the that Gen. Hood is too wise a man to hezard the safety witness out and tell him to travel; he evidently does not understand the nature of an eath." "You'd think different," says the boy, going towards

THE GOVERNMENT. whole attention of the Yankee General, so long as fine Commissioners for the Assessment of Prices for Hood, with his whole army, is hanging upon his flack. the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, In the meantime may we not hope that our army Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee, have been in conwill be so strengthened as to enable it to take the offen- sultation at Montgomery, Ala., at the request of the blow. " Now's the day, and now's the hour" of the Government, and thus render its taxes less, ifs to strike for our freedom and independence, as currency more valuable and its credit sounder. They

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. AMERICA. ) Richmond, September 3, 1864 To the Commissioners of Prices for the several States,

assembled in Convention at Montgomery, Ala: The Secretary of War baying requested a general Hood, and enable him to get Sherman onl of the convention of the Commissioners of the several States, compaign in the spring with some hopes of success, but form schedules of prices, I avail myself of the occasion if Sherman is permitted to remain where he is during to offer you, with great respect and deference, some re-

your attention. The condition of the currency, and the embarrassments resulting from its derangement, are well known

The London News of the World thus alludes to the to all. When gold sells at twenty for one as compared with Treasury notes, everybody understands that the Some silly people in Bellist took it into their heads currency is depreciated, and when it is said that the to burn O'Connell in effizy on the very day that the government supplies are purchased with this depreciahonors, so long due to his memory, were tardily paid in | ted currency, we all understand as well that the expen-Dublin. Why such a proceeding was allowed by the ditures must necessarily be heavy. But these evils magistrates and the police does not appear; but the should not be allowed to go further. The ability of successful execution of such an exploit was tolerably the government to conduct the war to a successful sure to lead to further disturbances. It does not sur- issue, and the happiness and welfare of our people after sides, succeeded each other, and that Presbyterian And in the functions conferred upon you by Congress Churches, Wesleyan Chapels, Nuneries, and the resi- seems to reside, under existing laws, the only power ca-

far gave way to their passions were neither momentous results depending upon your action, I have good Cathelies nor sound Protestants, and thought it my du'y to communicate to you every in-Being invited, Mr. Boyce addressed the meeting, and the utmost they can expect is to be treated formation possessed by this department that may aid

> military powers have been called in, and lives, we fear | One active cause of the depreciation is distrust of the not in every case the lives of rioters, have been sacri- government securities, and I will endeavor to show that

> Tie entire public deht, funded and unfunded, was on the comparison, because they arose out of fear of the con-scription, but of roters in the thriving city of Beifast, The expenses from 1st July to 31st December are estimated at about...... 325,000.000

Making an aggregate of ......\$1,575 000,000 cent. bonds, to be issued in place of a like amount of region the main supplies have, for one year post, been to much. old currency, funded under the act of February 17th. | furnished to these too great armies. It is, therefore, not 1864; but a considerable portion of this sum will be re likely that, with this territory undiminished, and a harturned into the Treasury under the tax act -or, in vest much more plentiful than that of last year, either other words, the whole sum produced by the taxation | the army or the people will be in any way em parrassed of the present year, will be applicable to the reduction for supplies. Even were this not so, a personal knowof this aggregate of \$1,575,000,000. Let a liberal al. ledge of the country yet untouched in resource in Virlowance, however, be made for the opposite contingenwhe e, we can only ask the Legislature to prohibit pro- cies, and let the debt on the first January, 1865, be set down in round numbers at \$1,500,000,000. Let the Gen. Lee, while Gen. Hood has at his back the States sons, has been transmitted from England to G vernor Beywar be supposed to continue, and in its progress add of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, almost freed from mour to be placed before the American people. The sigers on both sides brought to justice, and compet them \$500,000 to the national debt, making the aggre-

> an annual interest of \$140,000,000. doubted? Before this war it was alleged (and, in my or North Carolina, there is still the magnificent domain but closed firm. opinion, with great truth) that a sum jully as great as of Texas, Leuisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, in extent this was annually paid in tribute to the Northern | vaster than the Austrian monarchy, and the kingdoms our own Government, by whom it will be returned to of the enemy, and rapidly recovering in resources; in

It may be supposed by some that the magnitude of O her deputations were appointed to visit the disturbed the debt, in proportion to our property, may lead to is quite improbable, its forces be overwhelmed east of retreating towards Knoxydle—Vanghau pursuing them. general insolvency and bankruptcy. Let us examine the grounds of this possible appreheusion. If a planter, whose property before the war was worth \$100,000, one class, is equally true of the whole community.

The alarm must arise from inastention to the important consideration, that we are selling to the Gov -

There is one way, however, in which the debt may be made oppressive, as the following transactions will weaken the military strength of the Confederacy is the show: The government paid, on one occasion, \$300,000 | decrease in men. The drain upon the population has for certain supplies; and the party who received this been terrible, and is daily augmenting; two hundred sum, bought with it from a foreigner, \$15,000 in gold, thousand victims are estimated to have fallen in this deliverable in England. With the \$300,000 thus ob- | four years' struggle; and everywhere cripples may be tained, the foreigner then bought an equal amount of seen, whose torn bodies testify to the frightful carnage government boads, bearing 7 per cent. per annum of the war and the power of modern projectiles; still,

It follows that at the end of this war, for \$15,000 thus acquired by the citizen, the government will owe

the government will pay, annually, \$21,000. Had he limits, but it may be argued, affects the Northern fighton the contrary, bought the bonds himself, the \$21,000 | ing strength alike with the Confederates, especially annually paid by the government would have been as there is now an almost total cessation of emigra- a majority of fitteen hundred, the army vote having overreceived by one of its own citizens, and the country as tion from Ireland and Germany, the valiant come the home med with against is a whole, would have been neither richer nor poorer. I sons of these nations coming slowly to the of the reported evacuation of Rechmond. would earnessly impress upon your consideration, that | conviction that it is better to keep life and an when traced through all their various ramifications, humble existence, than to feed death in the front ranks this is at last the uniform result of every case in which of Federal armies, at the empty prize of glory and a supplies are sold to the government, and property of few worthless greenbacks. Judging from the thronged any description is bought with the money, to the ex- appearance of every town and village where trade still clusion of government securities.

commercial class in this country; that the banks have everywhere be seen with, apparently, no tangible occu, a limited capital of about \$60,000,000, and beyond this pation. This fact is made the basis of attacks against sum have no power to purchase government bonds - | the government of Mr. Davis, who is accused of favorif-The great mass of our citizens, then, of every class, ism by the press; it may be correct, still it seems a cruel bar cial report, has been made through the "State Journal must combine, and take government securities, and thing to suppose Mr. Davis capable of such conduct | 61 the 18 h. nothing else, in exchange for l'reasury notes, or the pub- | when his armies need reinforcements. Sorely, I fancy, lic debt must infallibly go abroad. There is no single | however, that the matter is somewhat beyond the conclass of our own citizens who have the power to pur- trol of the Southern President, and that the respective office! ste must be the unspotted sancturry to which chase and hold \$1,500,000,000 of bonds. The question, State governments bear a burden of the reproach .- wearied men flee from the crimes of the world, and feel be o, is between the public debt bling taken by our en- One hundred and forty thousand men are detailed to that no sin dare enter there. A wife! she must be as tire population of all classes, or by foreigners, in the supervise the operations of their farms and plantations, pure as spirits around the everlasting throne, that min mann r and on the terms already indicated. Judging | an envisble lot in comparison with him who has neithfrom present indications, there will be no difficulty in er, is obliged to go to the field, and, perhaps, leaves a A wife! the must be the guardian angel of his footfluding purchasers for our bonds among those who are large family to the tender mercies of charity. This steps on earth, and guide them to heaven; so firm in sending them abroad. Shall they be allowed to go looks certainly very much like favoritism. Fifty thou- virtue that should be for a moment waver, she can abroad? There can be no escape from the ultimate sand men are exempt from service because they are yield him support and place him upon its fine founds. A DARKEY'S PRAYER .- A gentleman tells us a good payment of the debt; if held by foreigners, we could not evade it if we would; if held by our own people, we would not if we could; and under no circumstan-The negro was accustemed to have family prayer in | cen. I trust, would a suggestion, so dishonorable, be

In the consideration of this question, therefore, such conviction that, in proportion to his property, he is the debtor for his share of the national debt; and the question for him to determine is, whether he will hold that share of the debt himself, or, with a clear percention of the consequences, he will permit it to be taken and held by foreigners.

It it be true that the public debt must infallibly be paid; that every man's property is bound for its propor conate share, and that all must pay taxes according to their wealth, to defray the annual interest, then it follows that all are equalty interested in limiting the expenditures to the smallest possible sum; and in purchasing and ho ding the bonds that thus constitute a charge upon their estates

The expenditures depend, in a great degree, upon the prices you shall fix; to you alone have Congress conquestion. And, through you, may those engaged in furnishing supplies to the Government, and for the payment of whom the public debt is created, most easiiy and naturally learn how much better they are served when your moderation, in restraining the public expenditures, confines within more prudent limits the mortgage upon estates; and with how much greater A PRACTICAL YOUTH .- "Suppose you were to see safety they may themselves become the purchasers of ed corn, a la 'Proctor;" fried rough, a la "Winder;"

The whole question, complicated as it may at first

They have directed these expenditures to be paid for in Treasury notes, and in certificates of indebtedness, bearing six per cent. interest and free from taxation; and for the security and ultimate redemption of the Treasury notes, they have provided non-taxable six per cent. bonds which they direct me to sell for Treasu-

You have now before you the whole scheme of the currency, and of the government finances. That these of the 15th Confederate Cavalry, engaged, near Milton, supplies should cost no more than the sum provided, Fla, flive hundred Federals for four bours, and drove them depends, of course, upon the price; and the prices are back. The Federal loss was from thirty to forty; the Conto be regulated by you.

I have endeavored to show that the best interest of every citizen consists in the establishment of moderate prices; but no argument seems to me as forcible as a clear statement of the simple facts of the case. This

I have now end avored to make.

Hoping that you may concur in these views, and that your deliberations may result in promoting the welfare ored troops, and it resulted in a large number being killed. of our suffering country,

I remain your most obedient servant, G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

From the Columbia, S. C., Guardian. The Resources of the Confederate States.

We published recently a brief extract from a letter of John G. Davis, of Indiana, taken from the Louisville Journal of the 26th ult., in which he shows unusual in- of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill. Soucheld sent out a telligence as to the capacities and resources of the Con- strong reconnoitering party to-day, to discover the wherefederate States. He says that if the territory east of abouts of the rebel column said to be moving towards the the Mississippi is over-run, and the grand armies of the | West. Ringgold and intermediate points have been strength-South forced to unite, the great territory west of the ed. No communication has yet been had with Sherman .-Mississippi will take at least three years more to clear. Jeff. Thompsen captured Sedalia on the 15th inst. Price is Apropos to the subject of our capability to sustain the war almost indefinitely, we copy the following passage in reference to our army supplies, war material and men, from the correspondence of the London Times. dated Columbia, S. C., 26th Sept., ult., and obligingly furnished to us by the author in advance of its appearnce in the Times :

There lies a distance of over six hundred miles between the two main armies the Confederates have contrived thus far to keep in the field. Between them there stretches a country not easily rivated in point of fertility and power of resources; a country, which, is extent, In this amount is included \$250,000,000 of 4 per equals the area of the kingdom of Prussia. From this ginia and Tennessee enables me to say that it would be sufficient to feed the army of Federal invasion This region is, in extent, equal to natures were obtained with a three weeks, and embrace to pay in person for the inconvenience and less they gate finally \$2,000,000 000 This would entail upon us the kingdom of Spain. But suppose the Confederates every class. Clergy of all denominations have supported were driven from both Virginia and Georgia, and in it. especially the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland. Why should our ability to pear this burthen be their last effort, either conquied or dispersed in South | The Liverpool Cotton market declined half to one peace. fact, entirely self-sustaining, to which the Contederate | we burned the bridge over Mossy Creek, East Tennessee, Government is fully determined to repair, should, what on the 16th. The enemy evacuated Bull's Gap on the 18th,

In point of materials of war, the, in this respect very energetic, Richmond government has created foundries, sell, during its progress, wheat, corn etc., to the value arsenals and mills; indeed, besides numerous military of \$100,000, and take Government bonds for the manufacturing establishments all throughout the Con- official dispatch from the War Department says that adviamount, how does be incur the risk of being ruined ?- | federacy, there is a powder mill at Augusta, Georgia, | ces from Sherman to the evening of the 16th indicate that And what is true of one citizen in this respect, or of which alone is capable of supplying the army and navy. Whoever, therefore, speaks of exhaustion of this won- hood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before Sherderful people does not know the extent of the remark- man without fighting, abandoning his great movement upable resources yet at command of the State and Con- on our lines of communication. He has torn up some fifernment, year by year, only the surplus of our annual | federate authorities, the vast stores of cotton and tobacco yet intact entirely disregarded. But the most obvious danger which may threated to

two great armies are maintained with detachments and make a third. That this drain must eventually be se- lery and a number of prisoners. riously felt, there cannot be a doubt, the natural inflourishes, there seems to be abundant material at hand, donations : It should be borne in mind that we have now no for mingling with invalides, strong, hardy men may State officers, and it is estimated over one hundred thou. tion; so happy in conscious innecence that, when from sand young men between seventeen and eighteen years the perplexities of the whole world, he turns to his of age become liable to conscription in 1865, and whose home, he may never find a trown where he cought a enrolment has been already decreed by the Secretary of smile. Such, my sea, thou seekest in a wife; and war. Looking at these figures, which I have obtained reflect well ere thou choosest. Open not thy bosom to from good authority, there is certainly no danger of ex. the trifler; repose not thy head on the breast which haustion of men at present, and the armies of 1865, if, burseth envy, and folly, and vanity. Hope not for as the opposition papers call for, radical measures are obedience where the passions are untamed, and expect adopted, must become vastly superior in strength to not boner from her that honoreth not the God that

The other day as Gen. Lee was riding along one of the streets of Petersburg, he heard a big row in a house where some soldiers were drunk and engaged in army of General Lee, to produce accurate lists of the a "free fight." Dismounting, the General rushed into | casualties as they cour in each brigade, to be transthe house, but the men seeing him, all made their es- milted to the Army Intelligence Office in this city. cape except a hurly Irishman, whom several of them | This will relieve the anxieties of the triends of the had been beating. Pat, seeing escape impossible, but soldiers, because, by writing to the above office, they on a bold face and exclaimed: Faith, and I'm delight. can learn at an early date the fate of those whom they ed to see you, General, for these men had doubled teams are anxious about. It will also prevent the casualties on me, and but for the coming of your Riverance I being published in the papers, which has heretofore would have got a good bating." The General was so been done, and which has given much information to taken back by the impudence of the fellow that he mere the enemy .- Richmond Sentinel. ly ordered him back to bis quarters instead of to the guard house.

A VARIETY .- The following bill of fare at a crack hotel in Southwestern Georgia has been furnished to the Columbus Enquirer : HOTEL DE ANDERSON-BILL OF FARE-Dinner -

Soup-Corn soup; meal soup. Fish-Uod fish bails, (without the Cod fish.) Entrees-Corn bread, a la mode " Ormonde;" friess-

dried; boiled corn; roast corn; baked corn; corn cobs pudding frequently!

Roast and Boiled-Roasting ears, already shelled and

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

I square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in

Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each and every insertion.

can.under any circunstances, beadmitted.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private characte

## TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

MCBILE, ALA., Oct. 19th, 1864. On Tuesday last Capt. Amos, commanding a company federate loss was three wounded.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MCBILE, ALA., Cot. 19th, 1864. The New Orleans Times of the 11th has been received .-It says that Osaka claims a great success for Lea's raid in If we suppose the purchase to have been made, and Eastern Louisiann, for the destruction of property and capthe community to be in possession of \$300 000 000 of ture of prisoners. The accounts agree nearly with our Treasury notes, the next question is, will they pass them own previously forwarded. It says additionally that Lieut. about from hand to hand, in exchange for property, at | Earle, commanding independent scouts, captured a Major extravagant prices, until they gradually fall into the en route for Richmond, with fifteen battle flags taken from hands of foreigners, and are exchanged by them for the Red River expedition, together with a large number of Confederate bonds? or will every citizen take the Gov- important dispatches for the Confederate war office, and ernment bonds himself? I have endeavored to prove several prisoners, including a Commissary of the rank of that our true interest consists in following the latter Major. Lieut. Earle reports the capture of Woodville and a number of prisoners by a force from Danas' command. It is reported that the cobels would not surrender to col-

UNITED STATES NEWS.

EIGHMOND, Oct. 20th, 1864. All continues quiet on the lines below Richmond. No news from the Valley.

New York papers of the 17th, state that the latest intelligence from Georgia is by telegram dated Chattanooga the 15th inst., which says that reports from our (Federal) scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body still reported moving on Lexington.

Gold continues to advance in New York. The last quotation was 2.0.

#### FROM PETERSBURG.

PETRUSBURG, Oct. 20th, 1864. and day before. Troops were seen march ng towards City the city, but their movements are not supposed to amount

Бисимово, Обл. 20 h. 1864. Advices from Europe to the 7th Lave been received. The

A peace address, a good by three bundred thousand per-

FROM RICH SOND.

RICEMOT D. Oct. 20 h, 1864. Official dispatches received at the War Department, say

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers of the 18th have been received. An Hool, after having struck the Rail Road in the neighborteen miles of the road from Resaca north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconveniece to Sherman's army, as stores and supplies south of the break, as well as north, are ample .-Hood retreated towards the Southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste, on Sunday morning. Press telegrams may that Hood was moving to Latayette, Sherman pressing him closely. Hood has nearly his whole army with him. Kil-

patrick has reached Dalton with his cavalry. Last Friday, the 13th, the New York cavalry surprised garrisons in many places, which, if combined, would | Mosby's camp near Piedmont, captured four pieces artil-

The citizen will receive, annually, \$1,050 interest; crease of population under these circumstances has its Washington have been closed by order of the government. The new Constitution of Elaryland has been adopted by

Gold advanced to 243, but closed at 218, in consequence

Gold:Boso', Oct. 18th, 1864.

leave to acknowledge through your paper, the following From the Ladies of Kenansville......\$700 The acknowledgement of table supplies, including the fi-

A Wife.-What a sacred name, what a responsible

A Good Move -We understand that the Secretary of War has appointed a suitable person to visit the

The vecerable Dr. Summerville, in a letter to the Son hern Christian Advocate of Augusta says: Some of our people are discouraged at the situation of public affairs; but others of us are soil sanguine of success, and that at no very distant day. What party soever prevails at the North (and it is not easy to say which is the best for us.) we think the result of the section will inure to our benefit. The Nor tara p ople (at least the Northwestern p ople) are thed of the war, and are determined to have peace; and they know (thank God!) that they cannot have it without recognizing ur ind pendence. They know that we have a government that has backbone in it, whatever facble knees here c ay be in certain spotted parts of our country. So let us be of good cheer; let us suffer but a little longer ; let us reterm our lives, repose an humble trust

in Providence; thank God, and take courage!